

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Mr. Kitchen comes up smiling—and says he will have the \$8,000,000,000 ready.

Jim Ham Lewis has been accused of going to Paris to push his campaign for re-election to the senate.

We gather that Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby will go on building ships notwithstanding the result in Alabama.

If Austria is giving armies in exchange for crowns it would seem as if the Italian front is in for a good long rest.

Increasing allied air activities are destined to assist in developing peace sentiment in German towns behind the lines.

Congressman Gordon Lee finds himself in the Champ Clark class. He is to go back to his old seat without opposition.

It has been suggested that the temperature for the past two weeks has been very favorable for the conservation of coal.

Perhaps the barbers reasoned that the scarcity of steel could be depended upon to hamper increased sales of safety razors.

Germans living in Alsace-Lorraine are reported to be selling their homes and moving out. This is probably a stitch in time.

"Moscow as it is" is an editorial headline. We are perfectly content to read about how "it is" without going there to investigate.

Notwithstanding the drains of the draft, it is believed that there will be more than enough candidates to fill the important state offices.

The temperature has moderated and congress has gone back to work. May the rest have stimulated an appetite for the tasks ahead.

There were coined 450,000,000 pennies for the year ending June 30. That is nearly five apiece, in addition to the stock already on hand.

Chairman Dent wants the older men called to the colors first. He probably infers from their loud talking that they would make good fighters.

There's more money in the country than ever before. Have you got your share? It seems exceedingly slippery and difficult to hold onto of late.

In moving the Russian national bank along with them, the bolsheviks exhibit more appreciation of the main chance than they were given credit for.

It is claimed that Americans have solved the gas attacks of the enemy. They had been seasoned to them, more or less, before leaving home for the front.

Rumors of tentative slates in connection with the republican state organization remind one again that politics takes no account of previous associations.

So Spain has screwed her courage up to the point of notifying the kaiser that a German vessel will be seized for every Spanish ship sunk? It listens good.

After all the deputies are provided that everybody wants, it may be possible to make some sort of estimate as to the probable balance or deficit from fee receipts.

Foch's difficulties have probably been increased by the appointment of a "retreat specialist" to a command among the Germans. A few of them may get away.

One regional railroad director perks up and says he is effecting savings in his district at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year. Good for him. Now, let's hear from the others.

The declaration of a U-boat captain that he was prepared for a six months' stay on this side of the Atlantic was within the bounds of probability. He may never go back.

If Joe Folk were now living in Chicago instead of St. Louis, he might employ his talents in a line with which he was once familiar. Chicago still operates under the aldermanic form of government.

Gov. Graham, of Vermont, has been asked to resign because, while auditor, he was too generous in arranging his own pay checks. Ex-Gov. Ferguson, of Texas, might be able to give him some valuable advice in the emergency.

WHERE EDITORS SHINE.

Kansas is coming to be recognized as something of an editors' paradise. Instead of running them out of town they run them for office out there. In fact, judging from the recent primary they don't run much of anybody else. And sometimes one gets elected, too. Isn't that really and truly a land of promise for the profane?

Gov. Arthur Capper, who was nominated for senator the other day, is publisher of the Topeka Capital and several other papers. Two of his opponents were also publishers but since the governor had the longest string—the longest pole, so to speak—he knocked the coveted persimmon. But this isn't all. Henry J. Allen, who was nominated to succeed Gov. Capper, is editor of the Wichita Beacon. And his nearest competitor is editor of the Hutchinson News.

The foregoing are republicans. But the democrats are equally appreciative of the art of preservative of all arts. They nominated for governor, the same day, W. C. Lanston, editor of the Salina Union. Indeed, it seems that if you want to be considered for public position in the Sunflower state, you have to annex a good healthy newspaper, or annex yourself to one. And strange to say, the editors are nearly all willing to be sacrificed.

When Kansas gets all of her editors placed she may give some attention to the claims of the lawyers, doctors and farmers, but thus far there have been more than enough editors to go around. There are still thought to be several—including William Allen White and Walt Mason—on the waiting list. So that if you are not a Kansas editor, and have a job, you'd better hold on to it until you are called for.

It is needless to add that the affairs of Kansas will be well taken care of. And the people will be kept informed of what is going on. Editors are disciples of publicity and may be counted upon to use it freely—especially in exposing the shortcomings of the other fellow.

M'ADOO WANTS IT.

It seems a crying shame that congress has to be continually prodded on account of its neglect of the demand for waterpower legislation. But it is comforting to learn that Secretary McAdoo has joined other members of the administration in urging action. The secretary, in common with many others, thinks available hydro-electric power would be an incomparable asset in railroad transportation. His connection with railroad operation recently has brought the matter forcibly to his attention.

The St. Paul railroad has already electrified 440 miles of its lines and the experiment has proved a success. Other roads would be glad to avail themselves of this source of power if it were developed to the point of being adequate to meet their demand. The operation of railroads with coal as fuel is extremely wasteful, inconvenient and inefficient. In contrast with this waterpower operation would be a great conservation measure in that it would utilize a resource now going to waste and one which is not exhausted or diminished by use.

It is a common observation that the light, heat and power producing facilities of the country are being strained to the utmost. This is, of course, in large measure due to the war, but not entirely so. Timber and oil, as fuels, are rapidly being exhausted and coal does not adequately supply demands upon it. Besides, the substitution of "white coal" or waterpower, would effect a great economy in manpower, a resource which cannot be expanded or diminished as need suggests. It will take considerable time to harness the streams even after enabling legislation has been enacted. In the circumstances the delay of congress seems almost inexplicable. The question is complicated, it is true, but it has been agitated and discussed for a decade. It is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. McAdoo's insistence may help to secure action.

DOWN IN GEORGIA.

At present outlook, Hon. Wm. J. Harris seems to have the lead in the campaign for United States senator in Georgia, but that's a state on which political forecasts have often gone wrong and the race is one that is going to be so close as to be interesting. It is not the popular vote which controls in the primary. Each county votes as a unit, and the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of that county selects the delegates to a state convention, at which the senator is nominated. There are 330 units to be contended for. Many counties have only a very small number of delegates. Senator Hardwick, despite the letter given out by the president, is a strong contender, and Representative Howard has insisted on remaining in the race. There are several other candidates. The field is using the plea that Georgians are able to select a senatorial candidate themselves and seeking to arouse prejudice against Harris. They point to the recent election in the Birmingham district as indicating the mental attitude of southerners as to such matters.

There is some fear that Tom Watson will get into the race for congress in the August district. His friends endeavored to comply with the requirements for qualification on the last day, but he was ruled out. He may run independent. Watson has no publication now with which he could arouse the people as he did over the Frank case, charging in that matter that outside parties were seeking to bribe and control the government and courts of Georgia. This finally led to the lynchings of Frank.

Hardwick and Watson have been bitter enemies, but politics makes strange bed-fellows.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

In England, as in this country, everybody is co-operating manfully for the winning of the war, but with the Briton, no more than with the American, has politics entirely adjoined. This is indicated in the difficulty which is encountered in dealing with any internal problem.

Readers have observed that the Irish problem has seemingly reached a condition of stalemate and resists every effort at progress. There is apparently less of the high tension of feeling than existed for awhile, but this does not mean that the question has been settled, or even improved.

And the program which the government is working out and looking to the gradual introduction of self-government in India seems destined to run a similar gauntlet to the Irish proposals. Omnipotent opposition is developing, even some members of the fusion government withholding their support.

Incompetency for self-government is one of the objections raised against the Indians, but that is an old plea. In that connection it might truthfully be said that there is no people so ignorant that they could not be trusted with at least a small share in their government. Other motives are usually behind such objections.

The old world will have problems aplenty after the war. As Col. Waterson says, we shall not be left where we were. The great conflict will bequeath to us issues that will keep us busy for a good many years to come.

JAILS ARE EMPTY.

When the crest of the liquor traffic is passed, the high-water mark of jail building is reached soon after. Both of these effects are beginning to be observed in Tennessee. In this connection, the Rockwood Times remarks:

"Anderson county has a perfectly good jail for sale, trade or lease. The jailer hasn't had a boarder for so long that the thing is getting monotonous for him, and he desires to get clear of the whole business."

The same conditions obtain in numerous counties, and the trend is in that direction all over the state. It is within the bounds of probability that the time required to dispose of the dockets in the criminal courts of the state is not more than half what it was ten years ago. In fact, a reduction in the personnel of such courts, as a measure of economy, seems feasible. In Alabama the situation is said to duplicate conditions here, if not more marked. The liquor proposition was made the paramount issue down there last week, and prohibition was clinched by the people. They elected a business governor at the same time, and are already figuring on a reduction of their court machinery. The same thing can be done in Tennessee.

Permanent adoption of prohibition as a national policy makes possible numerous other reforms. And that time, to which millions have looked forward anxiously and prayerfully, is almost in sight.

SIZE OF OUR TASK.

If we drag along with this thing and put a small force over there, we will be playing Germany's game. It is my belief that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one commander-in-chief we can go through the German line wherever we please.—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff.

There is sense in this. There is no use to minimize our task. And the sooner Germany realizes we mean to put 4,000,000 men in France the more quickly will the junker control be overthrown and we shall have to deal with a government of the German people.

Right after the president had asked for 500,000 men, The News printed an editorial in which we said it would be necessary for us to send an army of 3,000,000 to Europe, and we rephrased the talk then so prevalent that we might give our best aid by acting as a sort of sutler to the allies. Our people would never have been satisfied with that sort of a participation in the war, and it would always have been held up as discreditable to us.

No city in the country, probably, has been put to more sorrow than the recent battle in Europe than Macon, Ga. This little Georgia city has been called on for a sacrifice out of proportion to its numbers. The total of casualties among Macon soldiers so far is fifteen killed in action and thirty-two wounded.

Thus does a famous southern city do its part in forwarding the cause of our common country.

Most of these young men, no doubt, are of that old organization, the Macon Volunteers. They were in existence during the Mexican and the civil war and made a record which has never faded. In the rainbow division are three companies of the Second Georgia Infantry. They constitute now a machine gun battalion. It is among these the losses have been large.

The kaiser is said to have received assurances of fifteen divisions of Austrian troops for the west front in exchange for allotting the Poland crown to a Hapsburg. Poland's consideration was not stated.

German people must be getting quite critical. We read about Bavarians picking a fuss with Prince Henry for not telling them the truth!

Gen. March's statement that there are more than 3,000,000 men now under arms is in accord with what The News has frequently contended.

Gen. March tells us that the French and English prefer to call our boys "Tanks". So, no doubt, other nicknames will soon pass into the discard. This may cause a slight pang among some of the old-time southerners, but not among the Johnny Rebs, who grew to respect the term and who now cheer

WHAT'S THE HURRY? THE PARADE'S ONLY JUST STARTED!



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

their boys as they march under the stars and stripes. The English should like the name for it is a corruption of the word Anglians, which was what the French Indians first called the Englishmen. This was easily corrupted into Yankee.

What Makes a Newspaper? (Julius Chambers, in 4th Estate.) The Nation recently printed an article on "Endowed Newspapers" in which it was stated that "the newspaper is a creature of the state, and its life is a perpetual editorial cabinet, whose members will rotate as chief." This would be relegated to the rear Charles R. Miller, who has been editor-in-chief of the Times since about the time Joseph Pulitzer landed in New York (1883) and has "held its noose again the bank" resolutely, ever since.

Mr. Marshall approves of "one man in authority" in the conduct of a daily newspaper. For that reason he hesitates to commend the "board of control" system on which the Herald is to be managed. The French civil authorities followed suit and provided definite closing hours for the barrooms. In some cities this is as early as 9 o'clock. American soldiers are allowed to drink only light wines and beer and these must be consumed only between certain hours generally between 1 and 3 p.m. and 5:30 and 8 p.m. The time for drinking varies in different camps, depending upon the occupation of the troops. Working units may drink only at working hours, while other outfits may have an hour or so in the afternoon to get a thirst quencher between drills.

Although cognac, rum and other strong intoxicating drinks are "defended" at any time for the Americans, they frequently get it. The French police and other civil and military authorities work hand in hand with the American command in fighting the illicit sales of the forbidden beverages. French barroom keepers are warned only once against selling to the American soldiers.

The second of the sidewalk tables stored inside, the heavy metal shutters pulled to the ground and locked with a police padlock. In Paris alone 35 per cent. of the barrooms have been permanently closed by the police for this reason.

The French government has given official support to the campaign against "alcohol" (alcohol) in hanging large posters in the waiting rooms of the stations along the national railways. These posters, graphically calling attention to the ravages of liquor, hang side by side with war loan appeals and other official advertisements. The posters frequently compare losses by liquor with the ravages of the German invaders, declaring that liquor is a greater enemy of the French republic than the hated Hun, and that the war, with all its outlay in human life and treasure, cannot compare in its expensiveness to the liquor traffic.

A popular poster is the shadowy

PROHIBITION GRIPS FRANCE—WHEAT AND CORN TAKE PLACE OF GRAPES

(By R. J. Kirk, with the American Expeditionary Forces.)

Somewhere in France, July 19.—The prohibition wave has struck France—the land of wines, champagnes, rum and cognac. Backers of the "demon" once would have thought that France would be the last country to surrender to the "drys," but the war and especially the coming of the American army have wrought an economic change that astounds Frenchmen. Not the least unexpected feature of the case is the support given by the French public.

Before the American expeditionary forces began to arrive about a year ago French barrooms kept open all night as long as they wanted to or as long as they had customers. The American authorities, having in charge troops which came from a country which denied them the privilege of drinking at any time, immediately announced restrictions on imbibing for soldiers. The French civil authorities followed suit and provided definite closing hours for the barrooms. In some cities this is as early as 9 o'clock. American soldiers are allowed to drink only light wines and beer and these must be consumed only between certain hours generally between 1 and 3 p.m. and 5:30 and 8 p.m. The time for drinking varies in different camps, depending upon the occupation of the troops. Working units may drink only at working hours, while other outfits may have an hour or so in the afternoon to get a thirst quencher between drills.

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the safeguarding of a redeemed democracy. The replacing of bitter business competition with co-ordination and co-operation; the supplanting of industrial strife with industrial democracy; woman's widening participation in political and economic matters; a larger degree of government control over production and transportation than has heretofore obtained; the adoption of the single tax and enforcement of world peace—these are post-bellum issues aplenty to test the capability of the press to save to democracy the fruits of all this expenditure of blood and treasure.

SEARCHING INVESTIGATION INTO RIOTING LAUNCHED

All Information On Trouble Between White and Colored Soldiers at Camp Merritt.

Camp Merritt, N. J., Aug. 19.—Searching investigations were launched today into rioting between white and colored soldiers here Saturday night which resulted, it is said, in four deaths. Many were wounded or hurt. Three of those killed were colored and one was white.

All information of the rioting has been withheld, both from Washington and from officers of the department of

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SAYS SHE WAS PUT OUT AFTER MONEY WAS GONE

St. Louis, Mo.—(I. N. S.)—Mrs. Annie Johnston, sixty, widow of a patrolman, has filed suit in circuit court against Benjamin E. Emken and his wife Anne to recover \$1,250. The suit alleges Mrs. Johnston gave the couple on September 9, 1915 her entire holdings of \$1,450 and in return they contracted to maintain, clothe and house her the remainder of her life. The petition sets forth that on February 26, 1917, the Emkens put her out of their home.

JOHN BONE TAKES UP "Y" WORK AND SAYS GOOD-BY

He Would Like to See German Armies Massacred and the Kaiser in Chains.

John Bone, elevator man at the city hall for several years, is anxious to see the massacre of the German armies and the destruction of Berlin. He is also desirous of seeing the kaiser in chains.

John, realizing that his age is against him, but eager to do his bit toward winning the war and making the world safe for democracy, has volunteered for colored Y. M. C. A. army work. His message of farewell to the congregation of Phillips temple, of which he is assistant pastor, was a veritable outburst of real eloquence. "I would like to see the generals of that vast empire dragging at the chariot wheels of the American army. "And when all is over, I would like to see peace like a river attend us. I then would like to visit Paris and stand on the soil over which Lord Byron sported when a child and drink in the inspiration of his divine gift. Too, I would like to stand in the shadow of the Holy Trinity on the banks of the Avon and gaze upon the tomb of the immortal Shakespeare. I would like to see old Rome, like to think of the Colosseum and look upon the work of the immortal Angelo and Raphael.

"After all is peace, I would like to return home, thinking of the American flag unfurled in such lands as proud mistress of all the world. I would like to find that caste and prejudice had taken their flight to chaos, to that dark and starless night, where oblivion broods and memory forgets."

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Here's Proof That Vinol Enriches the Blood.

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For the Benefit of Others Who Have Suffered as I Have

On the 24th of April, 1917, I fell down and dislocated my ankle and destroying the muscles. I tried everything but without any relief and had completely given up all hope of ever walking again. One of my friends told me of Dr. S. Golden, who was in Chattanooga on special cases. I called on him on March 8, 1918, and after 15 days' treatment I was able to walk around with a cane. I am now walking everywhere without a cane. I recommend Dr. S. Golden very highly in his profession. You can find him at Rooms 425-426, James Building, Phone Main 5609. I will be glad to answer either phone or letter. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Signal Mountain, or inquire of Capt. Brown, City Fire Dept., Company No. 1.

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